# The potential of microtransit for regional commute

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# **Background**

- Crowding, congestion, accessibility, safety,...
- Many emerging modes for urban travel
- Microtransit (& ride-hailing)
  - ♦ On-demand transport service
  - ♦ Between public transport and private car











# **Problem** (in Slovenia)

- Poor quality public transport
- Ageing railway infrastructure
- Congested roads
- Parking difficulty
- Daily commuting into cities
  - ♦ <50% live in urban areas
- City of Ljubljana
  - ♦ 300k residents
  - ♦ 140k daily working commuters (57% of all jobs)
    - Not including students







### **Data collection**

### Context

- ♦ SmartMOVE pilot project
- ♦ 3-month free trial on 2 corridors
- ♦ GoOpti service provider

### SP experiment among trial participants

- ♦ First-hand experience of the service
- ♦ Biased sample

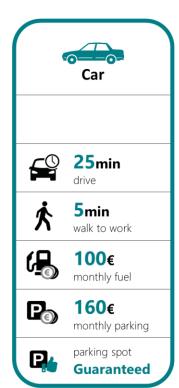
















- Bayesian efficient design
- 9 choice tasks
- 3 alternatives



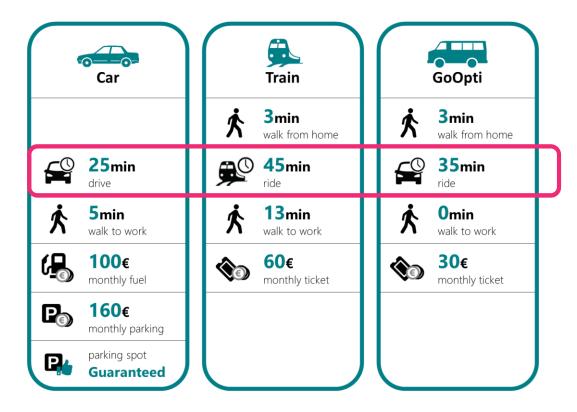












**In-vehicle time** 

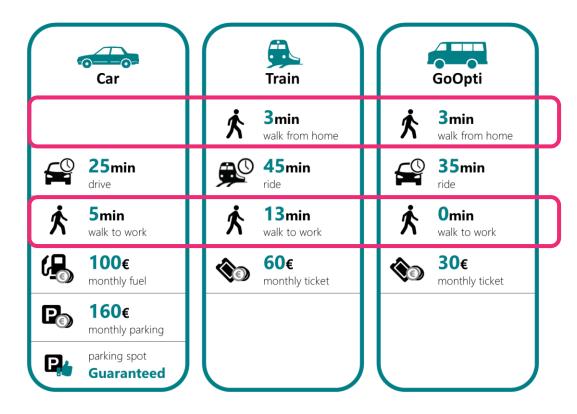












**Access walking time** 

**Egress walking time** 

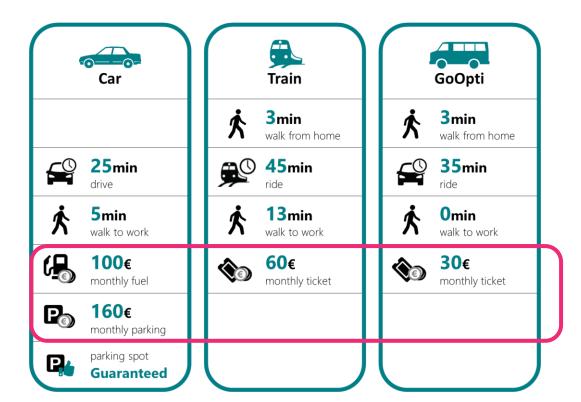












**Monthly expenses** 

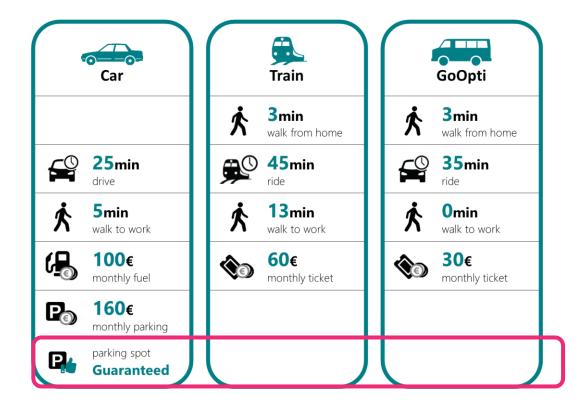












**Parking availability** 





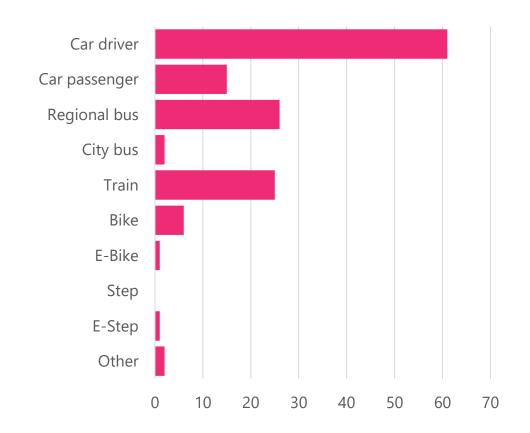




### Sample



- **4** 22.03. 06.04.2023
  - ♦ Pilot running 01.02. 30.04.2023
  - ♦ 90 respondents
  - ♦ total of 704 choice observations
- Sample characteristics
  - ♦ 73% female
  - ♦ 91% working age (31-65)









### Mixed logit model



- Random parameters
  - ♦ Alternative-specific constants (normal dist.)
  - ♦ In-vehicle time, Walking time, Parking guarantee (log-normal dist.)
- Cross-nesting
- Panel effect
- Interaction effects
  - ♦ With current travel behaviour

Final LL: -315.30

Rho-square: 0.5923

BIC: 709.47

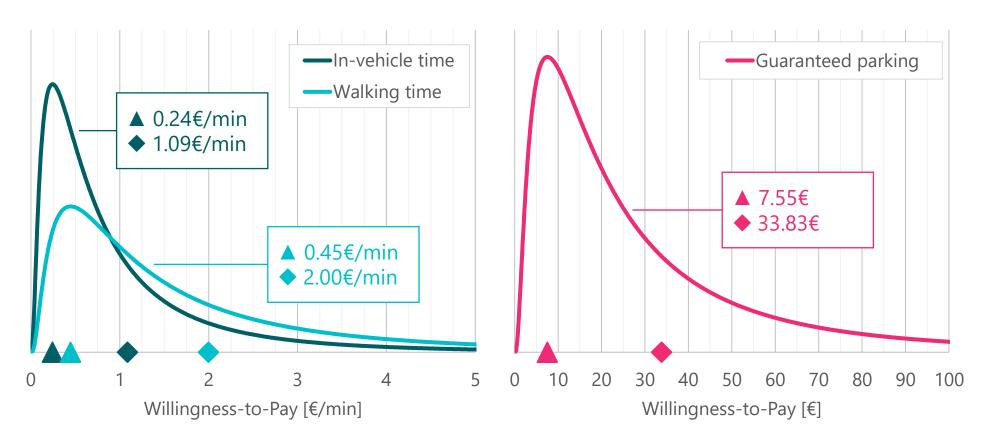






### **Results**





<sup>\*</sup> Useful use of in-vehicle time has no significant impact on travel time perception







### Results





PT commuter Infrequent car use









Car commuter <50% by car









Car commuter >50% by car







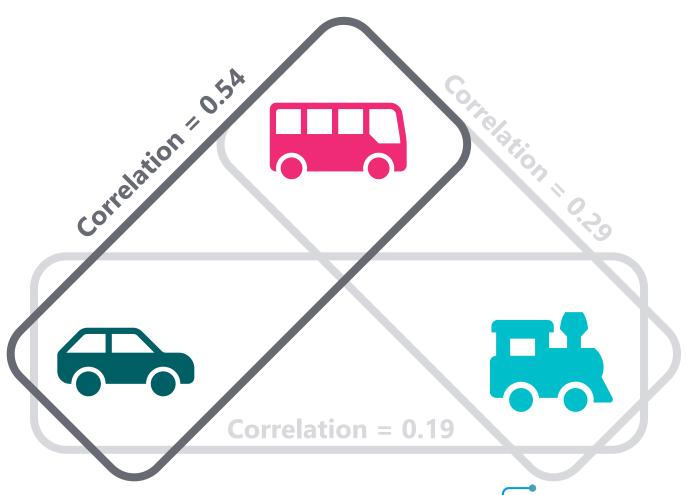






### **Results**







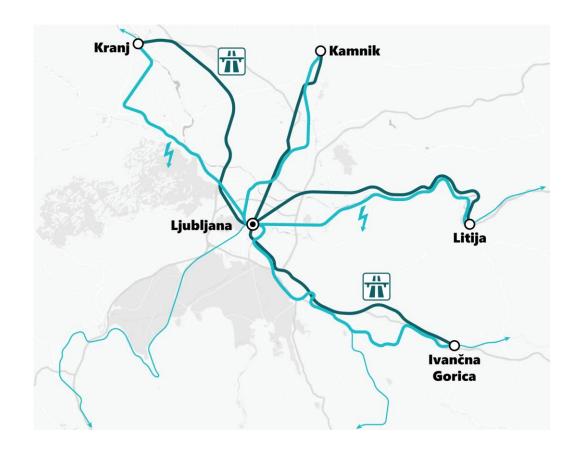




### **Implications**



- Analysing the impact of different policies
- 4 corridors with different characteristics
  - ♦ All have a railway connection
  - ♦ 2 with a comparatively good railway connection
  - ♦ 2 with a comparatively good road connection









# **Implications**









100% -



0% -











- ♦ pick-up/drop-off locations
- ♦ Trade-off walking to invehicle time (1 – 1 min)

### Car parking

- Varying monthly parking cost
- GoOpti subsidy
  - ♦ Varying the microtransit monthly ticket
- Parking + Subsidy
  - ♦ Both policies combined







### **Conclusion**

- Microtransit is an attractive commute service
  - ♦ Much more for PT commuters
- ❖ Walking time is perceived more negatively
  - ♦ But including PUDO stops has limited impact
- Guaranteed parking is highly valued
- Spending travel time in a useful way does not change the perception of travel time
- Pricing has a strong impact on attractiveness









# Thank you!









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